



Radiance Bias Determinations from Simulations

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Introduction

- Currently clear-sky radiance bias is computed for 12/15/2000 between L1B RTA simulated radiances (V2_2_3) and forward radiances calculated from correlative atmospheric state (PREPQC) using SARTA/RTP developed by UMBC
- Sources of bias only include uncertainty in the "truth" since the L1B simulated radiance and the forward calculated radiance are both clear and the RTA and SARTA algorithms are identical
- To be used as an analysis tool for observed radiance data
- To provide benchmark bias assessment for tuning AIRS observed radiance





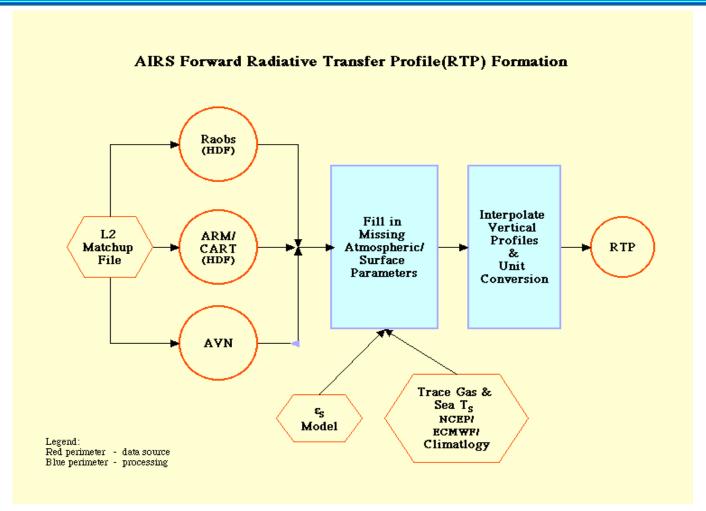
Type of correlative data

- PREPQC
- ARM/CART
- AVN forecast













Correlative data used in the current analysis

- T and q profiles from PREPQC Raobs data, supplemented with AIRS L2 matchup retrieval or AVN forecast for the upper atmosphere
- O₃, CO, CH₄ profiles from UARS monthly-zonal mean climatology
- T_s from AVN forecast model, \square_s and \square_s from model
- Excluding sea ice
- Matchup criteria: mis_time 3 hrs, mis_distance 100 km





Radiance bias is calculated for the following cases

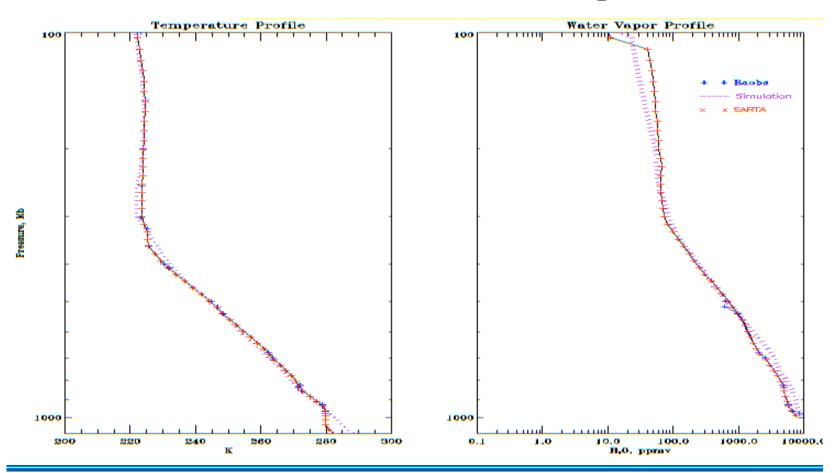
(Limited to -60° to 60° latitude)

- Ocean/Night
- Ocean/Day
- Land/Night
- Land/Day





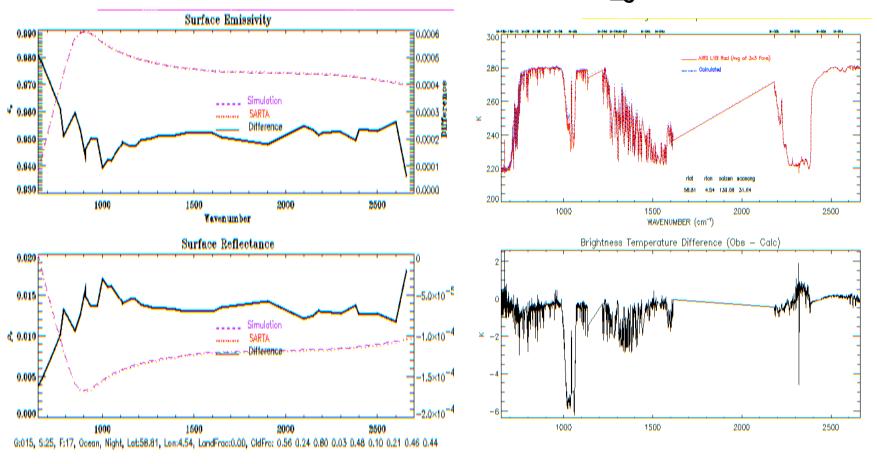
Ocean/Night: Temperature(left) and H₂O(right) Profiles







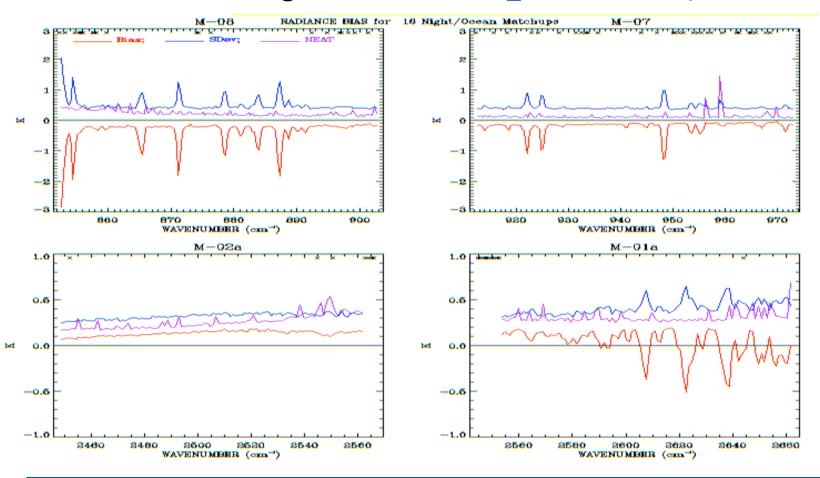
Ocean/Night: correlation between $\square \square$ and $\square \square$







Ocean/Night: Bias/Sdev/Ne t for 16 matchups

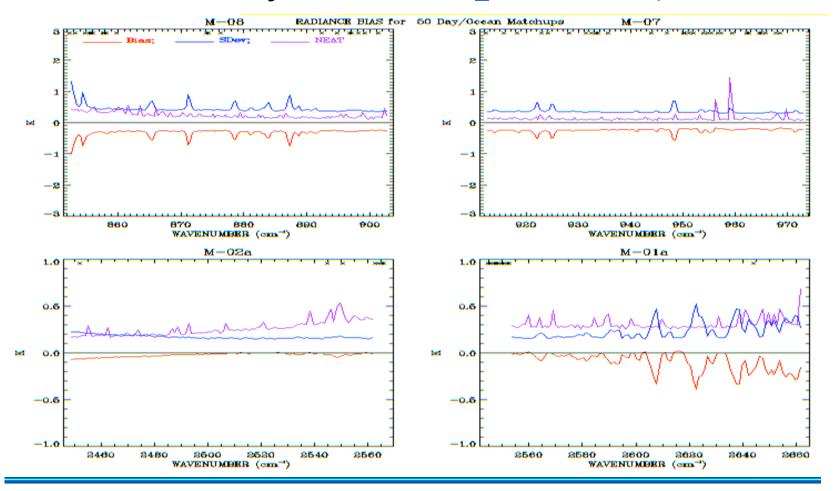








Ocean/Day: Bias/Sdev/Ne t for 60 matchups

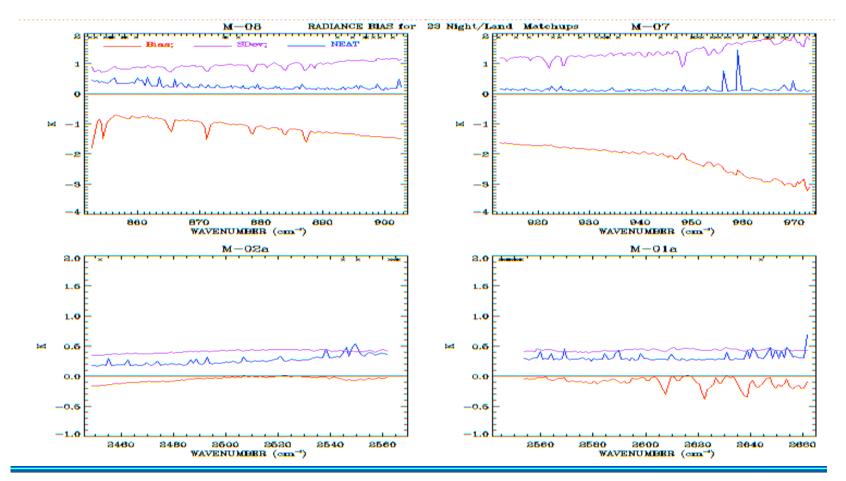








Land/Night: Bias/Sdev/Ne t for 23 matchups

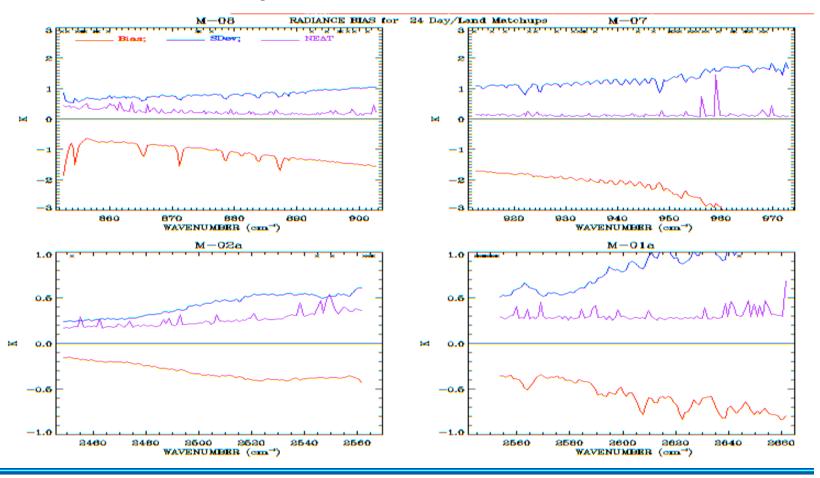








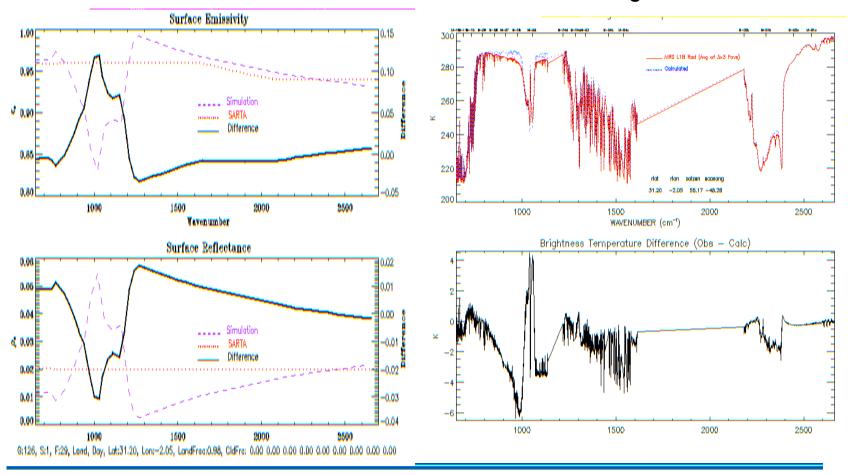
Land/Day: Bias/Sdev/Ne t for 24 matchups







Land/Day: correlation between □□ and □□







Summary

- Over the ocean, the radiance bias due to uncertainty in atmospheric state is comparable to instrument noise in the window region away from H₂O or CH₄ absorption lines
- No major changes in bias statistics between day and night cases
- High quality and accurate surface temperature, H₂O, O₃, CH₄ in-situ data are also indispensable in validating AIRS radiance products